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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

LAG IN USSR HAY AND GRAIN HARVEST

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

Heavy rainfall during the spring of 1952 promoted the flowering of roses on the volatile oil plantations of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses. As of 10 July, more than 500,000 kilograms of rose petals had been collected. More than 50 percent of this quantity was provided by the sovkhoses of Glavparfumer (Main Administration of Perfume), Ministry of Food Industry USSR. The rose oil extracted from the 1952 harvest petals is already reaching the perfume factories, where it is being converted into high-quality perfume and Eau de Cologne.(1)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

As of 15 July, the 1952 plan for hay mowing in kolkhozes of the republic had been met only 11.4 percent, that for ensilage storage only 18.5 percent. In many kolkhozes, a great time lag occurs between mowing and stacking; more than 30 percent of the grasses mowed have not been stacked.(2)

Estonian SSR

Instead of the former 3,000 small kolkhozes, there are now 1,037 larger kolkhozes in the republic. There are 65 MTS in the republic; MTS tractor power has increased 11 times during the postwar years; in 1952, MTS are to receive 500 additional tractors.(3)

Latvian SSR

In 1951, the areas sown to various crops in kolkhozes of the republic increased over 1950 as follows: flax, 23 percent; vegetables, 39 percent; and ensilage crops, 66 percent. In 1951, kolkhozes fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan for delivery to the state of all types of products, both plant and animal.(4)

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The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plans for hay mowing and ensilage storage in oblasts of the republic, as of 25 July (5):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Natural Grasses Mowed</u>	<u>Sown Grasses Mowed</u>	<u>Ensilage Stored</u>
Daugavpils	49.0	75.0	46.0
Liyepaya	70.0	87.0	31.0
Riga	60.0	72.0	24.0

At present, the 1,513 consolidated kolkhozes in the republic include 98.4 percent of all peasant households in the republic. The kolkhozes have been allotted in perpetuity more than 3,592,000 hectares of land. At present there are 105 MTS in the republic. During the period 1949 through 1951, MTS tractor power increased more than 1.7 times and volume of tractor work performed 2.6 times. In 1951, the republic received about 1,000 tractors, 250 combines, 400 threshers, and more than 3,500 other agricultural machines. (6)

Belorussian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plans for harvesting of winter grain crops, hay mowing, and ensilage storage in kolkhozes of the republic, as of 25 July (7):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Winter Grain Crops Reaped</u>	<u>Winter Grain Crops Reaped by Combine</u>	<u>Natural Grasses Mowed</u>	<u>Ensilage Stored</u>
Baranovichi	--	--	83.4	41.4
Bobruysk	--	--	56.0	31.9
Brest	15.5	0.1	82.9	38.8
Gomel'	4.0	0.2	60.1	43.3
Grodno	4.6	--	99.6	33.8
Minsk	--	--	68.7	24.4
Mogilev	--	--	66.6	41.1
Molodechno	--	--	64.0	23.2
Pinsk	33.8	0.2	71.1	109.2
Poles'ye	25.3	0.7	51.1	34.9
Polotsk	--	--	60.6	80.4
Vitebsk	--	--	49.9	74.0

Ukrainian SSR

As of 20 July, the Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR issued the following progress report on the grain harvest in oblasts of the republic:

In Kherson, Nikolayev, Zaporozh'ye, and Odessa oblasts, where harvesting has been in progress for more than 15 days, only 22-32 percent of the spiked grain crop has been reaped; in Izmail' Oblast, where harvesting began even earlier, only 40 percent of the grain crop has been reaped.

The harvest is progressing slowly in many kolkhozes of Kirovograd, Poltava, and Kiev oblasts, despite the fact that grain in these oblasts is fully ripe. In Kirovograd Oblast, 18.5 percent of the grain has been reaped, including only 6.6 percent by combine; daily output per operating combine in this oblast is only 4.2 hectares. In Poltava Oblast, 23.2 percent of the grain has been reaped,

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including only 7 percent by combine; more than 50 percent of MTS combines in this oblast are not participating in the harvest. In Kiev Oblast, 11.2 percent of the spiked grain crop has been reaped, including only 1.3 percent by combine.

In Kherson Oblast, where 31.8 percent of the grain crop has been harvested by combine, straw has been collected and stacked from only 2.4 percent of the combined area. Comparable percentage figures for other oblasts are as follows: Nikolayev 6, Khar'kov 9, Odessa 10, and Zaporozh'ye 15. Collection of straw and chaff from combined fields is equally poor in Kirovograd, Dnepropetrovsk, and other oblasts.

In Kiev, Poltava, and Kamenets-Podol'sk oblasts, only 1.8-5.0 percent of the grain reaped with simple machines and by hand has been stacked.

In Nikolayev, Odessa, and Stalino oblasts, less than 5 percent of the area intended for sowing to winter crops has been plowed; in Kherson Oblast, hardly any land was plowed during the last 10 days.(8)

As of 20 July, percentage fulfillment of 1952 plans for various operations was as follows in Kamenets-Podol'sk and Zhitomir oblasts(9):

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Kamenets-Podol'sk</u>	<u>Zhitomir</u>
Spiked grain crops reaped	7.9	7.8
Grain crops threshed	13.3	1.3
Land for winter crops plowed	9.6	4.8
Ensilage stored	9.8	52.5
Coarse fodder procured	7.7	5.5

Fodder procurement is proceeding at a faster rate in kolkhozes of the republic. During the first half of July, 420,000 more hectares were mowed than during the corresponding period of 1951. About one-third of the entire area of natural and sown grasses was mowed by tractor-drawn and self-propelled mowers. Mowing of hay has been completed on the natural grasslands of kolkhozes in Vinitsa and Odessa oblasts.(10)

Moldavian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 grain-harvesting plan in kolkhozes of the republic, as of 25 July (11):

<u>Okrug</u>	<u>Spiked Grain Crops Reaped</u>	<u>Spiked Grain Crops Reaped by Combine</u>	<u>Crops From Reaped Area Threshed</u>	<u>Straw Stacked</u>
Bel'tsy	69.4	41.7	11.0	34.9
Kagul'	69.6	54.5	17.2	43.1
Kishinev	74.2	43.3	21.8	44.9
Tiraspol'	72.8	57.1	17.8	45.1

Considerable grain losses are being permitted on fields of the republic, especially in kolkhozes of Kagul' Okrug.(12)

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Georgian SSR

The Ministry of Agriculture Georgian SSR reported that, as of 15 July, 61,861 hectares of spiked grain crops had been reaped in kolkhozes of the republic, including 45,243 hectares by combine. Corresponding figures for the two oblasts were as follows: in Tbilisi Oblast, 59,192 hectares had been reaped, including 44,272 hectares by combine; in Kutaisi Oblast, 2,635 hectares had been reaped.

Mowing of natural grasses was continuing. As of 15 July, the 1952 plan for hay mowing in kolkhozes of the republic as a whole had been met 30.6 percent. Kolkhozes of the republic's various subdivisions had met the hay-mowing plan as follows: Tbilisi Oblast, 41.5 percent; Kutaisi Oblast, 1.5 percent; Abkhaz ASSR, 10.1 percent; Adzhar ASSR, 3.8 percent; and South Osetian Autonomous Oblast, 3.7 percent.(13)

The Ministry of Agriculture Georgian SSR reported that, as of 25 July, 141,245 hectares of grain crops had been reaped in the republic, including 97,392 hectares by combine. Kolkhozes of Tbilisi Oblast had reaped 133,784 hectares, including 75,226 hectares by combine.

In kolkhozes of Tbilisi Oblast, 91,146 hectares of natural grasses had been mowed; these represented 67.2 percent of the mowing plan. In kolkhozes of South Osetian Autonomous Oblast, 13,433 hectares had been mowed; these represented 74.6 percent of the mowing plan.

As of 25 July, tobacco-growing kolkhozes of the republic had cut and strung 9,409,915 string-meters (shnurometry) of tobacco, including 5,413,100 string-meters in Abkhaz ASSR and 3,607,062 string-meters in Tbilisi Oblast.(14)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

Harvesting of grain crops, grain procurement, and care of cotton fields are completely unsatisfactory in the republic. Combines and other harvesting machines are used inefficiently; specifically, machines are permitted to stand idle for excessively long periods of time. These conditions lead to delays in harvesting ripe grain and to considerable grain losses. Despite a considerably larger number of combines on hand, MTS and sovkhoses had fulfilled the plan for harvesting of grain crops by combine only 45.3 percent as of 10 July.

For the purpose of stopping present and preventing future diversion of grain intended for delivery to the state, the Council of Ministers Azerbaijdzhan SSR has decreed that kolkhozes, kolkhoz workers, and peasants with personal plots are prohibited from selling or bartering grain, rice, flour, groats, and bread at all city and village markets, wharves, and railroad stations in Azerbaijdzhan SSR until the 1952 plan for delivery of grain to the state has been fulfilled.(15)

RSFSR

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Krasnodar Kray are harvesting barley and winter wheat. First threshing results indicate that a good harvest will be obtained in the Kuban'.(16)

Reaping, threshing, cleaning, and loading of grain onto trucks are almost fully mechanized in Krasnodar Kray.

During the first days of mass harvesting, organizational deficiencies became evident. In some areas of the kray, grain losses are permitted. Machines are not everywhere used so as to obtain utmost productivity. Combines are permitted to stand idle.(12)

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The hot weather of the last few days has promoted rapid ripening of grain crops in Altay Kray. Selective reaping of winter grains has begun in some areas of the kray. (17)

Kazakh SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plans for hay mowing and ensilage storage in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic, as of 25 July (18):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Kolkhozes</u>			<u>Sovkhoses</u>		
	<u>Area Mowed</u>	<u>Hay Procured</u>	<u>Ensilage Stored</u>	<u>Area Mowed</u>	<u>Hay Procured</u>	<u>Ensilage Stored</u>
Akmolinsk	61.3	14.6	20.7	49.7	18.0	8.7
Aktyubinsk	54.3	26.1	28.1	34.6	12.8	7.5
Alma-Ata	52.2	41.9	71.1	38.1	24.1	70.5
Dzhambul	100.4	54.1	72.8	70.7	69.3	35.5
East Kazakhstan	54.8	19.6	75.2	--	--	--
Gur'yev	34.4	15.7	6.8	--	--	--
Karaganda	49.6	17.3	19.8	44.9	16.9	4.2
Kokchetav	67.4	21.8	21.9	60.2	26.0	9.1
Kustanay	56.4	24.3	15.6	48.0	19.9	5.6
Kzyl-Orda	50.6	27.1	20.0	25.0	11.3	35.5
North Kazakhstan	62.2	22.8	9.9	70.5	28.3	12.4
Pavlodar	66.5	16.3	19.4	53.8	15.9	5.5
Semipalatinsk	53.3	19.9	43.0	33.2	21.9	33.4
South Kazakhstan	72.7	54.3	40.0	69.0	102.7	115.9
Taldy-Durgan	56.2	30.4	72.0	36.5	34.7	37.5
West Kazakhstan	48.6	17.0	19.1	--	--	--

Uzbek SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for grain delivery to the state by oblasts of the republic, as of 25 July (19):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Fulfillment</u>	<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Fulfillment</u>
Andizhan	40.5	Khorezm	22.1
Bukhara	26.9	Namangan	28.7
Fergana	28.9	Samarkand	54.9
Kara-Kalpak ASSR	--	Surkhan-Dar'ya	62.0
Kashka-Dar'ya	41.8	Tashkent	32.0

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Tadzhik SSR

In 1951, the republic did not fulfill its obligations for cotton production. There were also serious deficiencies in the matter of grain deliveries and deliveries of oleaginous crops. The plans for delivery of almost all types of animal products were not fulfilled.

In 1952, good grain and oleaginous crops are being grown. Much work is being done on the cotton fields to counteract the effects of an unfavorable spring and early summer. The grain harvest is in progress in the main grain-growing regions, but both reaping and threshing are proceeding in an unsatisfactory manner.

Harvesting is being performed badly in Leninabad and Kulyab oblasts. In the largest grain-growing rayons of the republic - Dangarinskiy, Kzyl-Mazar'skiy, Yavanskiy, Dagana-Kiik'skiy, Fayzabad'skiy, and Ura-Tyubinskiy - the harvest is being gathered at a slow rate. Most MTS of the republic are performing their work badly. Combine productivity is extremely low. Grain losses are permitted during harvesting. Storage of grain is unsatisfactory.

Although conditions for harvesting fodder are ideal in the republic, all means are far from being utilized. The progress being made in the republic in building new and repairing old livestock shelters is very unsatisfactory.

Procurement of meat, milk, and wool is somewhat better in 1952 than in 1951. Procurement of fruits is unsatisfactory.(20)

Mass harvesting of grain crops began 2 weeks ago in kolkhozes of Leninabad Oblast. During this period, it should have been possible to harvest at least 40,000 hectares with full utilization of all available machinery; actually, only 21,000 hectares were harvested.(21)

Kirgiz SSR

Unstable weather conditions are giving kolkhoz workers much anxiety. Dry winds alternate with thunderstorm-like downpours. Barley and winter wheat have lodged locally; their harvest has been considerably complicated by this condition.(22)

In 1951, Tyan'-Shan' Oblast procured little fodder; hay and other fodder barely lasted until midwinter. The same thing can be expected in 1952, since the plan for sowing of fodder crops remained unfulfilled.(23)

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